

conclusively, that those of this body who were in favor of going behind the commissions, contemplated an inquiry the most ample and comprehensive.

To this result the undersigned are led by a review of all the circumstances which have attended the House on this subject, from the commencement of the session, as well as by the flagrant injustice which will mark the contrary course, leading, with a haste unparalleled, to the decision of a great and important question in the absence of the parties, and contrary to the expectations which they had been authorized to indulge.

In order to bring this subject more fully before the House, the undersigned deem it proper to state, that immediately upon the assembling of the committee, under the resolution herein examined, the majority, without considering the proofs admitted to be competent, the tendency of which was to show that unlawful votes had been polled for non-commissioned claimants, settled "forthwith," the principles upon which the report should be made; and peremptorily instructed the Chairman to add the votes of Milville and South Amboy, to those counted by the Governor in Privy Council; thus resolving the duties of the committee into the solution of an arithmetical problem of the most simple character.

But there is an additional and most imposing fact which we desire to present for the consideration of the House, before they decide this important question.

At the moment the Committee had the report under consideration, and before any vote was taken thereon, the Chairman had in possession a sealed package of depositions, addressed to the Speaker of the House, to the care of the Chairman, and endorsed "depositions in the New Jersey case," forwarded by the commissioned claimants; and which the majority of the Committee refused to send to the Speaker, to the end that the same might be opened, and taken into consideration in the decision of the question then pending in committee. On examination, we find that the said depositions establish and prove illegal votes cast for the non-commissioned claimants, which, added to other unlawful votes already proven, are sufficient to give one of the commissioned claimants [Mr. Stratton] his seat, on the ground of receiving a majority of lawful votes cast at the polls.

The following table will show how many illegal votes the commissioned members must prove (if the votes of Milville and South Amboy be added) to establish their right over their opponents to the vacant seats, viz:

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Mr. Stratton over Mr. Kille, | 39  |
| Maxwell " Ryall,             | 59  |
| Halsed " Dickinson,          | 117 |
| York " Cooper,               | 135 |
| Ayerling " Vroom,            | 199 |

The proofs laid in the first instance before the committee, would have established both Messrs. Stratton and Maxwell in their seats had the same been in all respects competent.

The injustice of refusing to examine the new depositions is the more apparent from the fact that they were taken as substitutes for other depositions on the same subject, which had been rejected under circumstances herein before detailed. Their weight and effect is greatly enhanced by the fact that the contesting party was present, and cross-examined the witnesses.

The undersigned made strenuous efforts to induce the majority of the committee to strike out the word "lawful" whenever it appears in their report as qualifying the word "votes," so that the language of the report might correspond with the principle on which it is based, and thus all misapprehension, either by the House or the country, be excluded; and also to induce the majority to insert a clause in their report to indicate opposition to it in the committee, and to grant us time for the exposition of our views through the medium of a counter-report; but their efforts proved wholly unavailing.

We have said enough, we trust, to establish the propriety of having the report of the Committee re-committed; that the instructions given may be literally and faithfully obeyed.

With this statement of facts, to sustain which we respectfully ask for the printing of all the documents, we leave the case to the House; and if it be contemplated to make a report, submitted under such circumstances, the basis of any action that will compromise the rights of either of the parties in this controversy, we beg leave, as members of the Committee, as Representatives of the people, and in behalf of the sovereign States of this Union, to protest against what we conceive a most indefensible and unlawful proceeding.

**MILLARD FILLMORE,**  
JNO. M. BOTT'S,  
GEO. W. CRABB,  
TRUMAN SMITH.

Washington, March 10, 1840.

**IN SENATE,**  
TUESDAY, March 10, 1840.

**BANKRUPT LAW.**

Mr. WALL, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary after presenting to the Senate yesterday, a memorial praying for the passage of a law establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy, gave notice that the committee are preparing a bill for that object, and will submit it to the Senate next week.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
TUESDAY, March 10.

**NEW JERSEY ELECTION.**

The SPEAKER now announced the unfinished business of the morning hour, being the report of the committee of elections made on the 5th inst. in relation to the contested election in the State of New Jersey.

The pending questions thereon were the resolution of Mr. Fillmore, which is as follows:

Whereas this house did, by a resolution adopted on the 28th February, 1840, among other things, direct the committee of elections "to report forthwith which five of the ten individuals claiming seats from the State of New Jersey received the greatest number of lawful votes from the whole State for representatives in the Congress of the United States at the election of 1838 in said State."

And whereas this house had previously referred evidence to that committee tending to show that the poll at South Amboy, in said State, at said election, was not held according to law, and that numerous persons voting had no legal right to vote, and the parties to said contest are now absent from the country, and under the authority of said committee, taking testimony in said case, for the purpose of ascertaining who received the greatest number of lawful votes at said election in said State, and whereas certain depositions alleged to have been taken by one of the parties to said contest, in pursuance of the directions of said committee, in a sealed envelope, were addressed to the Speaker of this House, tending to show, as is alleged, that the polls at South Amboy were not held according to law, and that unlawful votes were taken at said poll. And whereas said committee, in acting on the said resolution of this house, refused to consider any portion of said evidence, but determined to report, and have reported, simply the number of votes adjudged to have been given to the several claimants by the Governor and Privy Council of New Jersey, together with those returned by the election officers of the townships of Milville, in Cumberland county, and South Amboy, in Middlesex county, to the clerks of said counties respectively, without inquiring whether said votes were lawful or not.

Therefore resolved, That said report be re-committed to said committee, with instructions to inquire and report to this house, with all convenient despatch, which five of the ten claimants to the vacant seats in this house from said State received the greatest number of lawful votes at the last Congressional election in said State.

And the motion of Mr. PETRIKIN to amend the said resolution by striking out all the preamble, and inserting the following:

"It appears by the report of the Committee of Elections that Philomen Dickinson, Peter D. Vroom, Daniel B. Ryall, William R. Cooper, and Joseph Kille received the greatest number of lawful votes cast in the State of New Jersey, at the election hold-

ing at the State for representatives in the 26th Congress."

Resolved, That Philomen Dickinson, Peter D. Vroom, Daniel B. Ryall, William R. Cooper, and Joseph Kille be entitled to take their seats in the House of Representatives as members of the 26th Congress, and that the Speaker of the House, on their presenting themselves, qualify them as such; Provided, that the committee be authorized to prevent the investigation into said election from being continued on the application of the five claimants for said seats."

And the question on the previous question was the demand of Mr. PETRIKIN for a modification of his amendment; which giving rise to some discussion on a point of order, Mr. P. withdrew it.

And the question on seconding the demand for the previous question being then taken by tellers, (Messrs. Campbell, of Tennessee, and Byrnes, of North Carolina, acting in that capacity,) the vote stood: Ayes 109, nays 8.

So there was a second.

Mr. FILLMORE called for the yeas and nays on ordering the main question, which were ordered, and being taken, were yeas 113, nays 94.

So the main question was ordered to be now taken.

And the question then being on the amendment of Mr. PETRIKIN—

Mr. SMITH, of Connecticut, moved to lay the resolution and the amendment on the table.

Mr. TURNEY called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and being taken, were yeas 92, nays 118.

So the motion to lay on the table was rejected.

And the question again recurring on the main question—to wit, the amendment of Mr. PETRIKIN—

Mr. GRAHAM asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

[Mr. RANDOLPH inquired of the Chair if a motion to postpone was in order?]

The SPEAKER said it was not.

And the Clerk being about to call the roll—

Mr. MONROE rose and inquired of the Chair whether it was in order now to state his reasons for desiring to be excused from voting?

The SPEAKER said it was in order for the gentleman to make a brief verbal statement.

Mr. MONROE then said: I have not read the report of the committee; I have not heard it read so as to understand it. It has not been printed; and I am called upon to vote, when my name is called, on a question before this House, involving a greater constitutional principle than has ever been known to any legislative body. I now solemnly protest against this proceeding; and I ask the House to excuse me from committing such an outrage against my conscience and the rights of my constituents.

And the question being taken, the House excused Mr. M. from voting.

And the roll of the members having been called, (Mr. Stanly, in his place, rising and refusing to vote,) before the result was announced—

Mr. RUSSELL, of New York, rose to inquire whether there was not a rule of the House which required every member of the House, if present when a question was proposed from the Chair, to vote upon it. If there was, he called upon the Chair to enforce the rule.

The CHAIR replied that there was such a rule, but that the Chair possessed no means to enforce it before, on a declaration of the vote, it should appear that any members present had not voted, when the House could punish the delinquent.

Mr. RUSSELL said there were gentlemen present who had not voted, and who said that they would not. Whether their votes, if given, would change the result, he did not know, nor was it material to inquire. He required the Chair to have the names of such gentlemen as had not voted again called.

The CHAIR suggested to Mr. Russell that the best way to attain his object would be to name the gentleman whom he alluded to.

Mr. RUSSELL thereupon moved that Mr. John Q. Adams be called on to vote. His name stood at the head of the list.

The CHAIR. His name has been called.

A member here moved that he be compelled to vote.

Mr. RUSSELL assured the House and the Speaker that it was with no desire to embarrass the business of the House that he made this call, but solely to determine whether the rules of the House should or should not be regarded. He called the attention of the Chair to the 36th rule of order, which he read, and which is as follows:

"Every member, who shall be in the House when the question is put, shall vote, unless he be excused for special reasons; shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; and any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate."

If the gentleman's name was called, he would then have an opportunity of stating his reasons for not voting; and then, and not till then, he might, if he thought fit, be excused from voting. He hoped the rule would be enforced.

Mr. TURNEY objected to the offering of any resolutions.

The CHAIR reminded Mr. Turney that now was the time to offer any resolutions on this subject, and the only time at which it could be done.

Mr. RUSSELL then reduced his motion to writing, declaring that Mr. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, being present, and competent to vote be called upon to vote.

[Cries of "No, no," "No resolutions now,"]

Mr. Russell said he did not offer any resolutions, but merely a proposition that the House should enforce its own rules; and he did it now because this was the only time in which it could be done.

Mr. W. COST JOHNSON expressed his hope that the gentleman from New York would withdraw his motion. Mr. J. could see no good that was likely to arise from enforcing the rule as proposed. Every gentleman was responsible to his constituents and to the country; and in an attempt to exercise power in this manner, the House might, after all, be foiled, and the endeavor was certain to produce excitement. If it should succeed, it would make no difference in the result. Mr. J. felt very great doubt as to the right of the House in such a case. If he had, on conscientious grounds, refused to vote, would rather subject himself to the censure of the House, than to that of his constituents. In the present case any member might doubt as to the propriety of voting. He might doubt, Mr. J. did doubt whether what was stated in the preamble of the amendment was the fact; certainly, it was before stated was true, the amendment must be voted for; but gentlemen might labor on that point—and on the whole, he would see no good from an attempt to enforce the parliamentary law.

Mr. PETRIKIN: Can the debate be regularly detained?

The CHAIR. It can. This is a question of privilege, and is debatable.

Mr. PETRIKIN. I then move to lay the motion upon the table.

Mr. EVANS. On that question I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. RUSSELL. I will modify my motion.

Mr. PETRIKIN. I object to his modifying it.

The CHAIR. The gentleman has a right to modify his motion.

Mr. RUSSELL then read his motion in this form, (that the House do refuse to excuse Messrs. Adams, Stanley, (and another, believed to be Mr. Allen, of Ohio,) from voting.)

Mr. STANLEY hoped the House would enforce the rule as requested by the gentleman from New York. (Mr. Russell.) He wished it most sincerely; and he could have an opportunity of making known to the country the reasons of his refusal to vote, and also of exposing the enormity of the present extraordinary, unprecedented, monstrous proceeding.

Mr. CALHOUN said: I refuse to vote upon a proposition which contains upon its face a distinct and vital allegation, which it has not been attempted to show to be true.

Mr. DROMGOOLE contended that the motion was wholly out of order; this was not the time to excuse, nor had any body asked to be excused. If a member refused to vote, the House could not, by brute force, compel him to do so; until the result of the vote should be proclaimed, the House could take no action in the matter.

Mr. CUSHING said he had risen with a view to confirm the view taken by the gentleman from Virginia. (Mr. Dromgoole.)

Mr. RUSSELL (interposing) I withdraw my modification, and rest on the original proposition.

Mr. DROMGOOLE. Both are out of order.

The CHAIR decided the motion to be in order; and said that the question was on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Petrikin) to lay it on the table.

Mr. RUSSELL appealed to Mr. Petrikin to withdraw his motion; but he refused to do so.

Mr. DROMGOOLE said that, if the Chair decided the motion of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Russell) to be in order, he must take an appeal from the Chair. He implied the House not to be guilty of such an abuse.

Mr. STANLEY implored the House not to be guilty of such a violation of the Constitution as it was about to perpetrate.

Mr. TURNEY demanded the previous question on the appeal.

The motion was seconded, and the previous question was put and carried; and the main question being on sustaining the decision of the Chair, it was decided by yeas and nays in the negative: Yeas 87, nays 103.

So the decision of the Chair was reversed, and Mr. Russell's amendment to enforce the rules of the House was voted to be out of order.

The question now recurring of Mr. Petrikin's amendment to the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Fillmore for recommitting the report of the Committee of Elections, and which amendment, with its preamble, is as follows:

Strike out all the motion of Mr. Fillmore, except the word "Whereas," and insert:

"It appears by the report of the Committee of Elections that Philomen Dickinson, Peter D. Vroom, Daniel B. Ryall, William R. Cooper, and Joseph Kille, received the greatest number of lawful votes cast in the State of New Jersey, at the election held in that State for representatives in the 26th Congress."

Resolved, That Philomen Dickinson, Peter D. Vroom, Daniel B. Ryall, William R. Cooper, and Joseph Kille, be entitled to take their seats in the House of Representatives in the 26th Congress, and that the Speaker of the House, on their presenting themselves, qualify them as such; Provided, that the committee be authorized to prevent the investigation into said election from being continued in manner heretofore authorized by a majority of the Committee of Elections, on the application of the five claimants for said seats."

It was decided by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Judson Allen, Hugh J. Anderson, Altherton, Banks, Beatty, Beine, Blackwell, Boyd, Brewster, Aaron V. Brown, A. G. Brown, Burke, S. H. Butler, W. O. Butler, Byrnes, Carr, Carroll, Casey, Chapman, Clifford, Coles, Connor, Craig, Cray, Cross, Dana, T. Davee, John Davis, John W. Davis, Doan, Doig, Dromgoole, Duncan, Earl, Eastman, Ely, Fine, Fisher, Floyd, Fornace, Galbraith, Gerry, Hammond, Hand, J. Hastings, Hawkins, J. Hill, of N. C., Hillen, Holleman, Holmes, Hook, Howard, Hubbard, Jameson, Johnson, Joseph, Cave Johnson, N. Jones, J. W. Jones, Keim, Kemble, Leadbetter, Lett, Leonard, Lewis, Lowell, Lucas, McClellan, McKay, Marchand, Medill, Miller, Montgomery, S. W. Morris, Newhard, Parrish, Parris, Parmenter, Paynter, Petrikin, Pickens, Prentiss, Reynolds, Rhet, Rives, Robinson, E. Rogers, James Rogers, Samuels, Shaw, Shepard, Albert Smith, John Smith, T. Smith, Starkweather, Steenrod, Strong, Sumter, Swearingen, Sweeney, Taylor, F. Thomas, P. F. Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Turney, Wagoner, Watterson, Waller, W. H. Williams, Worthington—111.

NAYS—Messrs. Alfred J. W. Allen, Andrews, Bernard, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Botts, Brockway, W. B. Campbell, Carter, Chinn, Clinton, Clark, J. Cooper, Mark A. Cooper, Corwin, Crab, Cranston, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, E. Davies, Garrett Davies, Dawson, Deberry, Dennis, Edwards, Evers, Everett, Fillmore, James Garland, Rice Garland, Gates, Gentry, Goggin, Goode, Graham, Granger, Graves, Green, Grinnell, W. S. Hastings, Hawes, Henry, Hill, of Va., Hoffman, James, Jenifer, Charles Johnson, Wm. C. Johnson, Kenneth A. Lincoln, John Holmes, Hook, Howard, Hubbard, Jameson, Johnson, Cave Johnson, N. Jones, J. W. Jones, Keim, Kemble, Leadbetter, Lett, Leonard, Lewis, Lowell, Lucas, McClellan, McKay, Marchand, Medill, Miller, Montgomery, S. W. Morris, Newhard, Parrish, Parmenter, Parris, Paynter, Petrikin, Pickens, Prentiss, Reynolds, Rhet, Rives, Robinson, E. Rogers, James Rogers, Samuels, Shaw, Shepard, Albert Smith, John Smith, T. Smith, Starkweather, Steenrod, Strong, Sumter, Swearingen, Sweeney, Taylor, F. Thomas, P. F. Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Turney, David D. Wagoner, Watterson, Waller, Wick, Henry Williams, Worthington—111.

NAYS—Messrs. J. W. Allen, Andrews, Bernard, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Botts, Brockway, W. B. Campbell, Carter, Chinn, Clinton, Clark, J. Cooper, Mark A. Cooper, Corwin, Crab, Cranston, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, E. Davies, Garrett Davies, Dawson, Deberry, Dennis, Edwards, Evers, Everett, Fillmore, James Garland, Rice Garland, Gates, Gentry, Goggin, Goode, Graham, Granger, Graves, Green, Grinnell, W. S. Hastings, Hawes, Henry, Hill, of Va., Hoffman, James, Jenifer, Charles Johnson, Wm. C. Johnson, Kenneth A. Lincoln, John Holmes, Hook, Howard, Hubbard, Jameson, Johnson, Cave Johnson, N. Jones, J. W. Jones, Keim, Kemble, Leadbetter, Lett, Leonard, Lewis, Lowell, Lucas, McClellan, McKay, Marchand, Medill, Miller, Montgomery, S. W. Morris, Newhard, Parrish, Parmenter, Parris, Paynter, Petrikin, Pickens, Prentiss, Reynolds, Rhet, Rives, Robinson, E. Rogers, James Rogers, Samuels, Shaw, Shepard, Albert Smith, John Smith, T. Smith, Starkweather, Steenrod, Strong, Sumter, Swearingen, Sweeney, Taylor, F. Thomas, P. F. Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Turney, David D. Wagoner, Watterson, Waller, Wick, Henry Williams, Worthington—111.

So the resolution was adopted, and the House declared that the five Administration gentlemen claiming seats from New Jersey are entitled to their seats in the House as having received a majority of the lawful votes of the whole State.

[Mr. HADENSHAM, of Georgia, came into the House, just as his name had been called in the yeas and nays, and asked that (as his vote would make no alteration in the result) he might be permitted to have it recorded in the public papers.]

Objection being made, on the ground that such recording, though often made, had always been refused—

Mr. HADENSHAM moved to suspend the rules, observing that as he had seen very extraordinary things done by this House, it might as well do one thing a little extra-extraordinary.

The motion was negatived.]

Mr. JONES, of Virginia, called for the orders of the day.

Mr. DROMGOOLE said he hoped that now the report of the minority of the Committee of Elections would be received by general consent, and that it, together with the evidence before the committee, would be referred to the public.

Mr. BOTT'S, in some remarks, observed that he hoped, and would now move, this would be done; and also hoped that the nation would observe that the House had first voted that the five gentlemen from New Jersey had received a majority of the votes of the whole State, and afterwards that they would have the evidence of this printed for their consideration.

Mr. GARLAND demanded the yeas and nays on Mr. Dromgoole's proposition. He said that a little while ago gentlemen had refused to receive the minority report of the committee, or allow it to be printed; but now their object had been accomplished, they were ready to do both by unanimous consent. He insisted on the yeas and nays.

Mr. DROMGOOLE said that there was no need of any vote, or yeas and nays. The report was already received by general consent.

Mr. CALHOUN, of Massachusetts, said he hoped the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Dromgoole) would withdraw his motion for the reception of the minority report. It had already been suppressed; and let it go to the country as a suppressed report.

Mr. BOTT'S declared. He thought that it was impossible, at this particular moment, above all others, such a vote should pass.

Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS moved to suspend the rules to receive the motion.

On that motion, Mr. R. GARLAND asked the yeas and nays.

Mr. McLELLAN contended that the same motion could not again be made on the same day, after it had once been negatived; and he moved an adjournment.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and, being taken, resulted as follows: Yeas 95, nays 87.

So the House, at a little past 3, adjourned.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
WEDNESDAY, March 11.

After the reading of the Journal the Speaker proceeded to call for reports from committees.

Mr. Campbell, of S. C., presented the report and proceedings of the Committee on Elections, on the New Jersey case, up to the 5th instant, and moved their being printed and laid on the table.

Mr. Garland, of La., moved to amend the motion, by including all the testimony submitted to the committee.

The object of this amendment was to have printed the testimony submitted to the committee on the 5th ult., and which had been rejected by the committee, on the technical grounds, that it had been submitted one day short of the prescribed time of eight days' notice. This testimony was read last Saturday before the House, and was thus refused by a mere quibble.

Mr. BOTT'S advocated the propriety of this amendment. He considered it in order, as he thought the committee was discharged from its consideration.

Mr. RIVES and Mr. DROMGOOLE insisted that it was out of order. Mr. Rives, in some lengthy remarks, taxed the opposition with inconsistency, and disrespected the committee, in supporting this proposition, when, the other day, they opposed Mr. Campbell's proposition to print the report and testimony.

Mr. Garland exposed this absurd charge upon the opposition to Mr. Campbell's motion, on the occasion alluded to, was because it did not include all the testimony submitted to the committee; for which purpose he proposed the present amendment. As for the charge of "disrespect to the committee," he thought it came with a bad grace from Mr. Rives and his friends, who supported Mr. Cave Johnson's proposition some weeks since, to take the matter out of the hands of the committee, and precipitate the action of the House upon it. That fact should prevent them from being fastidious on points of order.

Mr. Garland then drew up his motion in the form of a resolution, and made it in order, by declaring the committee discharged from the consideration of the testimony in question.

Mr. Jenifer then obtained the floor; and after some explanations had passed between him and Mr. Rives, of Virginia, and also Mr. Medill, of Ohio, in reference to the disclosures which had been made on a previous day by Mr. Fillmore, of N. Y., concerning the proceedings in the Committee of Elections, the Speaker announced the orders of the day, the morning hour having expired.

**RED RIVER RAFT.**

The bill making an appropriation for the removal of the raft from Red river, was then referred to the committee of ways and means, with the instructions heretofore moved by Mr. Biddle, of Pennsylvania.

**SUB-TREASURY BILL.**

Mr. Jones, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved to take up the Sub-treasury Bill, and refer it to that Committee.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

A debate arose on the question of reference, in which Messrs. White, Jones, Everett, Vanderpool, and Wise participated; which was, however, soon brought to a close, by the instrumentality of the previous question.

The motion for reference to the Committee of the Whole, was rejected; and the bill was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means without a division.

A number of Senate bills were then taken up and appropriately referred.

**FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS.**

The bill introduced by Mr. Bell for securing the freedom of elections, and prohibiting the interference of federal office holders therewith, coming up as the unfinished business, Mr. Bell said that he would not urge the consideration of this measure until the Treasury Note Bill should be disposed of.

The House then adjourned.

**THE MADISONIAN CITY.**  
WASHINGTON CITY.  
THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1840.

**THE TRUE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.**  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
JOHN TYLER.

**THE FINALE OF THE GRAND CANTORARY OF OUTRAGES IN THE NEW JERSEY ELECTION CASE.**

The administration party, in the House of Representatives, succeeded the day before yesterday, in accomplishing the object, for which, to the sacrifice of the public interest, and the entire neglect of the legitimate business of Congress, they have been contending since the first day of the session. That object was simply to add to their forces five partisans, pretending to be representatives of New Jersey, but who were solemnly declared by the authorities of that State, not to have been lawfully elected. The history of the proceedings on this case, in the House, is, from first to last, a record of successive outrages on all law and precedent—on justice—on the Constitution of the United States, and the rights of the State of New Jersey, by a numerical majority, who have thus approved themselves ready to yield a blind, unreasoning, unreflecting, unscrupulous, servile compliance with the requisitions of party.

When the fact became public that the Committee on Elections had sent both the claimants and the contestants to New Jersey to take testimony, the administration party in the House, probably fearing the result of this investigation at home to see who received a majority of "lawful" votes, moved that the committee report forthwith who received the greatest number of votes, with a view to bring them into the House without delay.

A member of the opposition party having moved the insertion of the word "lawful" before "votes," the administration party voted in solid column against it, and the word was inserted only by the votes of the Whigs and Conservatives, aided by the casting vote of the Speaker.

With this resolution of the House before them, the majority of the committee determined forthwith to add the votes of Milville and South Amboy to those counted by the Governor and Council of New Jersey, without permitting the evidence that those polls were vitiated by fraudulent, alien, and other votes, to be for a moment examined. They suddenly came to the strange conclusion, although the parties under their direction were then actually engaged in taking testimony to enable them to ascertain who had received a majority of the lawful votes, and although they were bound by the resolution to ascertain who had a majority of lawful votes, that all the votes received, no matter how, by whom, or how returned were "lawful," and reported forthwith accordingly. This was done, too, in the face of evidence before them, which, according to their own mode of calculation, would have shown a result different from their report—evidence which would have shown that after overlooking the frauds of South Amboy, Milville and Saddle River, and disregarding the allegation of the claimants and their offer to prove a large number of alien and illegal votes, and counting all other votes as lawful, still, one, if not two, of the Whig claimants would have a majority of the lawful votes. For ad-

this case; you have never seen the evidence. How, then, can you vote that these men are entitled to the seats?"

"I know they are good 'democrats,' was the reply, 'and that is enough for me!'"

This was the rule of decision. The constitution and laws of the land, justice, reason, usage, all the obligations of conscience, weighed as nothing in the balance with party will and party objects.

It is due to the administration party to say, that they did give one solitary excuse for their Jacobinical and revolutionary conduct. It was this: that there is no power either in Congress or the State governments to purge the ballot boxes! This doctrine we understand to be now an established tenet of the administration party—established, to be abandoned, perhaps, as all their other doctrines are, as soon as it fails to answer their party purposes. It goes forth as an authoritative legitimization, of whatever violence, fraud, chicanery, perjury, illegality, and unrighteousness, may at any time hereafter prevail at the ballot boxes. It is a public sanction of precisely those "distempers" which Mr. Burke truly said, "had always destroyed free States." It is a doctrine which, if it is to be carried out in this country, will, in our opinion, plunge the people ultimately into bloodshed and revolution.

To the able Address and "Suppressed Report" of the Minority of the Committee which will be found in the preceding columns, we beg to call the attention of the American people, and we would especially entreat every free and independent Press in the nation to give the widest possible circulation to these important documents.

**MR. GOODE'S SPEECH.**

Begun in our last publication, is concluded in to-day's paper. It contains a mass of interesting facts and quotations, linked with the able and triumphant argument, by which he defended Gen. Harrison against the attacks of unfledged General Cray. The people of Mr. Goode's district, in Ohio, need no reasoning to commend General Harrison to their affections—their farms and fields bear the monuments of his bravery and patriotism—but they would have looked upon any Representative of theirs, as unworthy of the peace and happiness they enjoy, who would tamely hear the gallant soldier who has perilled his life in their defence, vilified and traduced in Congress or elsewhere.

**THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.**

This Executive measure, which is to be the panacea of all the evils that afflict the country, has at last, after a slumber of six weeks upon the table of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, been taken up and sent to the Committee of Ways and Means. It will perhaps be kept dangling there until a seasonable opportunity is presented for bringing on the discussion in the House.

**ELECTIONS.**

The New Hampshire State election took place on Tuesday. Connecticut, Rhode Island and Virginia, hold their next annual election in April.

**CONGRESS.**

**UNITED STATES SENATE—MARCH 11.**

The difficulties between the States of Georgia and Maine, connected with the demand of the former, that the authorities of the latter should deliver up certain fugitives from justice, were brought under the notice of the Senate, to-day.

Mr. LUMPHIN, of Georgia, offered certain resolutions on the subject recently passed by the Legislature of that State; and suggesting that some legislation in regard to it by Congress, is expedient and necessary. Mr. L. entered at length into the particulars of the case; and concluded with moving that the resolutions, and certain documents accompanying them, should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

After some discussion, the papers were referred.

Mr. BUCHANAN presented a petition for encouragement and aid of the Government to the culture of silk.

Mr. WALL presented several petitions for the establishment of a general system of Bankruptcy.

Mr. TALLMADGE presented a memorial from citizens of Albany, remonstrating against the admission of Florida into the Union, while its Constitution tolerates slavery.

The question of reception was demanded and laid on the table.

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, presented a memorial from citizens of Washington, remonstrating against the cession of the United States in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

**THE TABLE.**

Mr. KNIGHT, of R. I., offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee, to inquire into the expediency of so modifying the Compromise Act, as to give adequate protection to the umbrella and parasol manufacturers.

Mr. KNIGHT took occasion to make some judicious and important remarks on the proposition of Mr. CALHOUN, and referred to the operations and consequences of the Tariff, contained in that Senator's speech on the State Debts, &c.

After some remarks in reply, from Mr. CALHOUN, the resolution was laid aside.

The Senate was occupied during the remainder of the sitting, with private and local measures.

The following letter gives the result of the charter election in Poughkeepsie. This is the residence of Mr. TALLMADGE. It will be seen that his independent course is sustained by his own neighbors, by increased majorities, on every trial. It is so throughout the State. The majority for HARRISON next fall, we are assured from the most authentic sources, will be greater than the State of New York ever gave on any former occasion.

**HARRISON VICTORY IN POUGHKEEPSIE!**  
Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

Poughkeepsie, March 3, 1840.

Our charter election is over. We had a tremendous conflict. The Locofocos made their last desperate effort. They acted and evidently felt that they must now re-establish their ascendancy in Poughkeepsie, or yield forever the hope of seeing themselves, as the followers of Van Buren, in a majority.

The conflict resulted most auspiciously. The vote was large beyond all precedent, 1069 having been taken, which is an increase of 150. Of this number, 620 were given to the Harrison, and 280 for the Van Buren ticket. Our majority, therefore, in the village is 231. This is a handsome increase over our vote of last fall.